BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU "REJECTS" ALLIED TERMS, PROPOSES SUBSTITUTES GERMAN REPLY REJECTS PEACE PACT AS UNFAIR

Rantzau, in Counter Proposals, Repeatedly Refers to Wilson Speeches.

DEMANDS PLEBISCITES

Calls for Return of Colonies and Refuses to Surrender Ex-Kaiser.

Paris, June 15 .- The German reply and counter proposals to the condi-tions of peace laid down to them at Versallies on May 7 were made public living there. The Mimel district is also pages and includes a covering letter by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the pire: the purely German city of Danzie head of the German delegation, of is to become a free city.

The settlement of the colonial questions of the colonial questions of the colonial questions. lished, and a second section of comquestions are included as part of the

Both English and French translations have been furnished in pamphlet form, the former totalling about 60,000

the armistice negotiations and concluded a peace of might in which all Ger They protest against the proposed terms individually and collectively, demand a return to the original agreepress for verbal negotiations and state that Germany expects justice on a basis of equality and reci-

alysis of the legal basis of peace, al-leges a flagrant series of contradictions to this basis, and points out that the results would be the complete enslave-ment of the German people and the betrayal of all the world's cherished hopes of peace. In the counter proposals Germany demands immediate admission necessary for the acceptance of the oposed military, naval and air terms to then analyzes the territorial changes smanded, claiming that the right of self letermination has been wilfully violated

Objects to Colonies Loss.

She hitterly assails the abolition of all German rights outside Europe as irall German rights outside Europe as irreconcilable with the preliminary negotiations and as shally impossible to a great people who not only have supreme needs for markets and supplies but who have shown themselves capable of sharing the world's task of colonisation.

eepted as she proposes. As to deliveries of ships, raw materials and machinery, she can meet the allied claims only in part, largely because of de easing production.
Germany demands that in the eco-

nomic provisions she be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity and not in the one sided way outlined. She agrees to freedom of traffic on German rivers and within Germany, but always on condition that there be no interference with German sovereignty. She expects reciprocal treatment rather than right to say what engagements are or are not to become operative again.

The Germans refuse to accept the trial of the ex-Kaiser or to sanction his ex-

tradition from Holland on the ground that no German subject can be brought before a foreign court. She cannot toms of war. Instead, she proposes an kind unknown in history. The dele-international court of neutrals to judge gates point out that this would first the fact of crime, the punishment to re-make itself felt in the sphere of econom-

main with the national courts.

The labor clauses are not satisfactory to Germany and as a result she again proposes an international conference to examine the allied and associated proposals, the German proposals, and the Bern resolutions. A bitter protest is entered against the occupation of the Rhine provinces and the demand made that all allied troops be withdrawn. that all allied troops be withdrawn many agrees, but the proposed treaty is within six months of peace. The occumerely a celebration of the last triumph pation as proposed would break up Ger- of imperialist and capitalist tendencies. man economic life and allow the preju-dicing of German interests in favor of of men and nations; the proposed treat;

Demand Wilson Basis.

The first part of the German com German delegates state that they entered upon their task with the conviction that the contents of the treaty of by way of a league of nations which peace had in principle been outlined by the events preceding it. They then by the events preceding it. They then and small Powers. Germany has all in Poland, and the cession of upper Silvers which Germany cannot consent. German delegates state that they enrecapitulate the interchange of com-ready submitted its own proposals for munications with President Wilson be-tween October 5, 1918, and the armistice of November 11. As a result of these proposals if Germany is admitted on they consider that Germany as a basis they consider that Germany as a basis equal terms as soon as peace has been of peace has expressly accepted Presistent Wilson's fourteen points and nothing else. The acceptance of the terms is signed. At the same time clauses must be inserted guaranteeing complete equality in trade conditions and freedom of the armistice was to be evidence for the honest acceptance of those conditions by Germany. This evidence has been furnished.

The Allies also have accepted President Wilson's fourteen points, and a specially to the abolition of compulsions.

The Allies also have accepted President Wilson's fourteen points, and a solemn agreement as to the basis of peace therefore exists between the two contracting parties. Germany has a right to this basis, and the Allies, by forsaking it, would break an international legal agreement. But the practical application of the principles must be negotiated upon and Germany has a right to discussion.

chapter it died that died the condition that Germany enters of the treaty and this agreed basis, the learner once she will dismantle the mere not making war against the Ger-man people, but against an imperialistic and irresponsible Government. But the

But the peace treaty shows that none of these solemn assurances have been kept. The purely German territory of the Saar is to be separated from the German Empire for at least fifteen years. purely German districts and goes fur-thern than Denmark herself wished. East Upper Silesia is to be separated from Germany and conveyed to Poland, though it has had no political connection with Poland for 750 years. Th here to-day. The reply covers 119 to be separated in order to cut off Ger-

tion is equally unjust. Germany has a natural claim to colonies from her culished, and a second section of come natural claim to colonies from her cul ments following the main outline of ture and undeniable colenial accomplish the original draft treaty. Two sepa-rate documents on legal and financial these insisting that Germany should recognice beforehand treaties which may be pire. The economic provisions for the liquidation of German property within the territories of the allies, the claim that German citizens must be handed over to courts of the hostile powers, the The German maintain that the insistence on Germany acknowledging allied and associated Powers have formaken the peace of justice to which red by the German Government hostile

Again, as to the League of Nations Germany had repeatedly been promised that the League of Nations would unite chas of the statesmen of allied and the belligerents, conquerers as well as clated Powers have been violated conquered, to secure the world against the proposed future disasters. To this effect speeches ert Cecil, Lord Grey, M. Ribot and President Wilson.

invited to join the league. importance is independent of her tempor-ary military or political position. If she is not admitted it is impossible to speak of a League of Nations. The enemies of Germany have repeatedly assured the whole world that they do not aim at Germany demands thinecusts such that the League of Nations as part of the the destruction of Germany. Speeches spirit of the armistice agreement and to this effect by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord as necessary for the acceptance of the Milner, M. Pichon and President Wilson

Sees Aim at Destruction.

The proposed treaty of peace shows Power is to be destroyed in every possible manner. Economic provisions ar of German economic life, both at home and abroad, even to the detail of the confiscation of her cables.

During the war a new principle has been put forward, the right of self-determination of nations. Speeches proclaiming this principle by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Lord Grey, Mr. Lloyd George Signer Orlando, M. Pichon and the reparations commission set up by the Allies as involving an infringement of her sovereignty, but proposes a cooperative German commission to work alongside it. She accepts responsibility only for civilian losses in occupied Belgium and France and agrees to maximum payments of \$25,000,000,000, provided the other terms as to colonies. would be a new wrong. If two and a half million Germans are to be torn away from their native land against their own will this cannot be considered compatible with self-determination. Statistics are given with regard to

number of districts in central and upper Silesia and in southeast Prussia to prove that the majority of the population is German. The cession of Dansig and Memel is claimed to be equally con-trary to the principles laid down, as is the refusal to allow the German Austrians to unite with Germany, and the compulsion exercised on millions of Germans to remain part of the newly creho-Slovak State. Even in Ger allen commission to carry out the condi-

results of the draft. The delegates a foreign court. She cannot claim it involves the utter destruction of o extradite other subjects ac-derman economic life and leaves the violations of the laws and cus-derman people to a financial slavery of a ics, for Germany's creditors could not

is incompatible with respect to this in-nate right; but in the resolve to fulfil her obligations Germany makes counter pro-

Favors League of Nations,

Chapter II. deals at length with the died thousand limit.

On condition that Germany enters

Silesia and the Saar district cannot be demanded at all, and that where territorial cession can be acquiesced in it must be preceded in every case by a piebiscite with universal suffrage under fair conditions administered by a neutral Power after evacuation of foreign man town, and German, Memei in particular is claimed as a purely German troops. Further proposals are made, as the exchange of enclaves and the filing of frontiers. This section also advocates the principle of protection of national minorities under the league, including such German minorities as may pass under allen sovereignty. These must be afferded the fullest possible cultural autonomy. This section deals with Belgium and claims the contested territories of Moresnet and Prussian Moresnet have a German majority. The Germans further protest against the regulations as to change of national in principle to the cession of such in disputably German districts, and in these instances.

In the eighth section the ferman delayed to plain the belgium of a plabled to the state of the state of a plabled to the state of the state of the state of the state of the st icclares that the proposed economic and political conditions are one sided and insupply of coal can be guaranteed, but the total coal computed to exist in the Saar mines would represent a hundred Saar mines would represent a hundr times the maximum French demands. The population of the Saar district is peculiarly uniform and has been attached many, but on account of the coal mine question can only be settled on an eco-nomic basis, not by tearing away a na-tionally undisputed territory and de-grading the League of Nations by involv-

still more emphatically declines to pass on to individual parts of the population the punishment intended for the whole of the community. The annealtion of

of the community. The annelation of the Saar district to France would mean the creation of another Alsace-Lorraine,

The fifth section, dealing with Alsace orraine, insists that for the most par according to present conceptions of right an injustice was committed in 1871, when the people were not consulted. Germany etween union with France, union with nust be modified as to the dating back results of Germany's effort she must equally take over a proportionate share in the German debt.

Germany has never intended to shift the frontier with Austria by force, but can-not pledge herself to oppose a possible desire of German Austria to be united

A long and important seventh section deals with Germany's eastern frontiers. Germany has agreed to a creation of an independent Polish State, but the terms of the treaty include in it a number of totally German towns and extensive Ger-man tracts of land for military or economic reasons without regard to na-tionality or to history. It is claimed that this particularly applies to Upper Silesia, which has had no connection with the Polish empire since 1162. The wishes of the inhabitants have been clearly expressed by the elections of the Raichstag in 1903 and 1907, when the Reichstag in 1905 and 1907 rather than majority voted for German rather than Polish Deputies. In 1919, when the Poles proclaimed their abstention from In 1919, when the voting, 60 per cent. of possible voters voted for German candidates.

With regard to language, the parents of less than 22 per cent. of the school children have declared themselves in favor of education in a non-German ianguage under the new provisions, and the Polish dialect spoken by a considerable part of the upper Silesians is really mixed language, and does not repeat mark of nationality. Upper Silesia owes everything to Germany, and Germany cannot dispense with upper Silesia, while Poland does not really need it.

Need Silesian Coal,

The upper Silesian coal supplies almany, and last year the output was 10.500,000 tons, and the Polish output was nearly 7,000,000 tons. Half the deficit came from upper Silesia, the re-mainder from the mines now in Czecho-Slovakia, but the new Poland could probably supply herself with all the coal she needs. German conditions for working class

lesia, to which Germany cannot consent, would be as disadvantageous to its own will be placed in an unbearable state of population as to the rest of mankind.

The province of Posen cannot be regarded as indisputably Pollsh. Germany

signed directly or indirectly to Poland, it is claimed that the population includes

nomic and cultural importance.
Germany cannot consent to the severance of East Prussia, with the German population of 1,500,900, from the German Empire. A connecting bridge must absolutely be preserved, but Ger-many is ready to cede to Poland such

In the eighth section the German dele-

otest, however, against the delimitation to draw up deeds for annual payments the voting districts, and propose an—without interest, beginning May 1, 1927, her boundary and a different system of the total not to exceed \$25,000,000,000.

The delegates maintain that the demand that Germany should relinquish all her Wilson's address to Congress of January 8, 1918, which promised a free, sincere and impartial settlement of colonia

Germany's claim is based on the fachat she has acquired them lawfully and past, as, ow ; to the low rate of ex-change, she must obtain raw material from her own colonies. She further reuires her colonies as a market and as settlements for a part of her surplus population. As a great civilized nation, the German people have the right to cooperate in the joint task of mankind in which they have already achieved great things. The interests of the colored opulation of the colonies speak for Ger-nany remaining in possession of them many remaining in possession of them; for the German administration has abolished abuses and introduced peace

Germany has clearly looked after th interests of the natives. She has re-frained from militarizing them, and has adhered to the principle of the open door. The demand that the colonies should be renounced is therefore considered un-useffied. Without modifying this posi-tion the delegates further point out that the conditions under which the cession is demanded are unacceptable in detail, particularly as to state and private property and 'tompensation; and they claim that any mandatory power should pay all expenses incurred by the German Empire, and that the territory should still be responsible for liabilities incurred. incurred.

They therefore make a counter propo-sal that an impartial hearing of the colonial question should take place be-fore a special committee. Germany claims that though justified in demand-ing the restoration of her colonies, she is ready to administer them according to the principles of the League of Na-tions if a league is formed which she

renunciation of German rights and privileges regarding. Kiao-Chau and Shantung, with certain stipulations as to twelve deals with Russia and

the Russian states. Germany does not claim or purpose to interfere with any territory which belonged to the former Russiah empire. The eco-na-enise any right on the part of Russia to med demand restitution and reparation, and it is only able to recognize the relevant

The German delegates complain that according to the draft treaty, Germany is to have no rights whatever in Europe outside her own frontiers. If Germany is to continue to exist the realization of these terms is impossible. Germany must have the use of shipping, but she is called upon to deliver up her entire overseas fleet with all tonnage, which happened to be in enemy harbors at the beginning of the war. Further, the Allies refuse to recognize the decisions of German prise courts or to consider German claims for damages, while German sea-ports are deliberately weakened by a number of claims so that a reconstructed

number of claims so that a reconstructed German mercantile fleet will encounter totally unfair conditions in traffic.

The German submarine cables are to be taken away. Germany's foreign trade is to be excluded from all kinds of activity. Germany is called upon to violate the Egyptian right to self-determination. mination by recognizing the British protectorate. All concessions and privileges acquired in Russia since August 1914, are annulled, and many other for eign rights are left in jeopardy. The Ailles have proposed economic and financial provisions which put Germany under a continued disadvantage, and take exceptional war measures in regard the reserve to themselves the right to to German rights, properties and inter-ests abroad, so that German citizens The German delegates cannot recon

cile such provisions with the principles prepared to cede such parts as are of impartial justice. They may offer uly Polish.

As to West Prussia, the treaty gives but do nothing toward repairing the As to West Prussia, the treaty gives almost the whole of it, and even a part of Pomerania, to Poland. West Prussia is claimed as old German territory on which the Polish dominion of 300 years has left little trace. In the district assigned directly or indirectly to Poland, it is claimed that the population includes about 744,000 Germans, against 580,000 Poles and Cassudians, who are not to be steptified with the Poles and the German delegates lay great stress signed directly with the Poles and the German delegates lay great stress of the necessity of granting full and reciprocal fraction of action whenever possible, and outline the proposals repeated in the following chapter. in the following chapter

Agrees to Pay Damages.

Germany accepts the obligation to pafor all damages sustained by the civil populations in the occupied parts of by a breach of international law through

ert Cooll. Mr. Winston Churchill and to accept all general regulations of the of President Wilson are quoted as proving that the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-disconding the propose of the intended to be against the war was not intended to be confidence of its neighbors and that the position of the lessue of the will the confidence of its neighbors and that the position of the proposed here the conditions as to bow interested distance may obtain a proportional share of the intended to be unfair the position of the proposed here the confidence of its neighbors and that the position of the position of the proposed here will the defea whole attitude as to reparations upon independent people. An energetic prote the acceptance of her general proposals, is raised against the provision giving to on the ground that she can bear the Allies the exclusive right to decide which

Also territories separated from her after peace Government bonds of \$1,000; 000,000 gold, payable before May 1, 1926, A short ninth section accepts the dismanding of Heligoland, but insists on any measure necessary for the protection of the coast and port in the disterest of the population.

The tenth section deals with colonies.

The desired section deals with colonies.

The desired section deals with colonies.

The desired section deals with colonies.

Ton for ton replacement of shipping cannot be accepted at this is entirely beyond Germany's reduced production power and would destroy the German conomic system. She agrees, neverthe-

can be given over. Germany acknowledges the principles of placing her re-sources directly in the service of reparaon her economic sovereignty. To this end they propose a German commission parallel to the Reparation Commission. as to avoid the disorganization of Ger. addressed to Holland to surren

ents of France and Belgium. rom Lorraine and France. As to coal

Would Give Dyes Option.

the compensation for owners of de-stroyed industrial undertakings by the

Germany demanded that the economic provisions of the treaty be drawn up with full regard of the perfect equality of rights of Germany with those of other nations. She states that every creditor has the greatest interests in keeping his debtors solvent although her strength only bear her burdens and regain a position equal to that of other nations if economic freedom similar to that before the war be granted her. She therefore insists upon immediate admission to the League of Nations with the economic advantages proposed in her draft, and suggests an unrestricted grant for a certain number of years of mutual most

Similarly, she proposes that all nations in the present unsettled state of the world retain full freedom as to tariffs. which would be especially desirable in vessels, navigation, unfair competition. industrial, literary and artistic property and the international law of traffic could be settled through the League of Nations by special agreements or at an international conference. She agrees not to dis-criminate against allied goods going by rall or vessel, but rejects interfere with her internal railways and traffic organizations.

The centrel of German river systems

jority, gives an economically unlimited authority over Germany's internal water ways and indirectly over German railways. This would have a decisive in fluence on the internal regulation of Germany's whole economic life incompatible with Germany sovereignty, and the free economic life within Germany patible Germany agrees, many would be broken up. The occumany would deprive the German auhowever, to revise existing conventions pation would deprive the German au-to meet new conditions and open up thorities of the control of the adminis German rivers to the utmost extent to tration, economic life and ways of comthe traffic of all nations, subject to the munication, including the Rhine, and principle that riparish States alone are to participate in the administration.

As to the Elibe, she agreed to take in war. Moreover, a special customs the utmost account of the needs of Caecho-Slovakia; for the Rhine, she beplied territory which might cut off this lieves the central commission adequate. lieves the central commission adequate, territory economically from the mother-but is willing to accept negotiations for improvement; for the Danube, she de-mands representation on both commis-Garmany, therefore, expects that the

Of arottration under heutral presidency.

Chemany is anxious to cooperate in the to decide which of them should be alrestoration of France and Belgium, to tered or terminated. The provision to which end proposals will be made accept in advance future arrangements abortly. She recognizes the principle made by the Allies as to international that her taxation shall be not less heavy postal, telegraphic and wireless traffic is than any allied State, but predicates her held incompatible with the dignity of an whole activities as to recognize upon independent people. An energytic protest the war shall be revised. Instead, each party should be free to inform the other of any provisions which have become of any provisions which have become inoperative, the settlement to be arrived at by special commissions.

Germany notes that treaties with States not at war with her—as Peru,

Ecuador and Uruguay-are not lations, refuses to accept the general abrogation of engagements with Russia and Rumania, declines to give the Allies certain advantages secured to own allies and to neutrals until she has special negotiations are pro-

Prisoners of War.

Germany requests the release of prisvicted of a crime or offence committed during their confinement in a hostile State. She also demands a full reci-procity of treatment for such prisoners rrman and for the care of graves, and con-rrtins sents to bear only such expenses for ton- prisoners of war and interned civilians

him on principles, not of right, but of politics, and to be punished for an action which was not punishable at the

man to a foreign Power for such unjus made first of all from free stocks, and tiffable proceedings. As to the surrenthe time limits in certain instances must be increased.

Germany agrees, if her situation per-by a military tribunal even when protion of German subjects to foreign Gov international law are punished with full severity, and suggests that the prelimi-nary question as to whether such an of-fence has been committed be submitted to an international tribunal of competent tribunal and the meting out of punish Moreover, since Germany is not immedi Germany agrees to the option de-manded as to dyestuff and chemical drugs, though refusing to accept price control by the commission as involving health and welfare of the workers depend The eleventh section agrees to the unwarranted. A continuing option until has become a model for the entire world inas pecome a mode to the first pecome and submitted them to extract shortage of time has made it that shortage of time has made it the first pecome and exploitation. that shortage of time has made it impossible to give an exhaustive statement and therefore proposes oral negotiations, with the suggestion that she has in mind ways of reparation possible not considered by the Allies, especially the compensation for owners of delivery of the compensation for owners embodies the immdelate aims of the in-ternational labor movement, and which does not sacrifice all their achievements in favor of allen oppressor

Protests at Exclusion. "A soluenn protest is therefore made against even a temporary exclusion of Germany from the organization of labor. The allied and associated Governments possess no right to lighter damage upon German workers by the exercise of wil-ful and irresponsible power. A peace which does not bestow equal rights upon workingmen would be based upon quicksand. The peace terms are lacking of the first essential for recognition of equal rights of workers of all lands. "Germany once more proposes the summoning of a conference of labor organizations to discuss the Allies' proposals, the German counter proposals, and the Bern resolutions of Fabruary, this resolution to be embodied in the treaty of peace and to attain thereby the force of international law. Any other settlement international law. Any other settlement would signify a violation of fundamental human rights which the conscience o

the world dare not allow.
"Even the provisions for its execu-

tion the peace conditions do not reneunce

strike such a terrible blow at the life of the German people, an occupation of German territory extending over many years is demanded, obviously to provide security against German aggression and as a guarantee against a refusal by Germany to fulfil her obligations. No husider that the German people, weakened as they are, could be seduced to the madness of an aggressive war which could only mean utter annihilation. Bet-ter guarantees of the fulfilment of the economic and financial obligations could be afforded. Whereas the occupation of the German Rhenish territory strikes a particularly hard blow at Germany also renders the payment of reparatio most difficult or adequacy impossible.

taken in connection with previous assurances of the statesmen, of the Entente.
The delegates point out that their enemies have repeatedly professed that they
were not making war against the German people, but against an imperialistic and process of time must be granted and irresponsible Government. But the
conditions of peace are an obvious contradiction to peace to Poland such
the league of the swest and cestablish a by a breach of international law through
the violation of Belgian neutrality. She
opticately represent the violation of Belgian neutrality. She
the violation of Belgian neutrality. She
the violation of Belgian neutrality. She
opticately represent the violation of Belgian neutrality. She
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while unable in the short time availsovereignty. The commission would be
both party and judge, and the greater of multilateral arrangements enumerated of multilateral arrangements enumerated in warning against the consequences of in, the draft treaty as becoming of a peace of brute force. The fate of Ruster is therefore proposed for cooperation with this commission, any disagreement to be finally decided by a mixed court of arbitration under neutral presidency. Garmany is anxious to cooperate in the to decide which of them should be all regarded to the provision to the provision to the final dissolution of all its constituent elements. The content of them should be all the provision to the provision to the final dissolution of all its constituent elements. The content of them should be all the provision to th ciuatvely by the form which the treat-of peace assumes. A permanent peace can never be established upon the op-pression and chelavement of a great pression and chelavement of mutable nation. Only a return to the immutable principles of morality and civilization principles of morality and civilization principles would renand the sancthy of treaties would ren-der it possible for mankind to continue to exist. In the very moment of found-ing a new commonwealth based upon liberty and labor the German people turns to those who have been its enaccordance with the dictates of its con-

selves to summarizing.

The first section deals with the re-sumption of diplomatic and consular relations. The second section deals at great length with the treatment of pri- greater length.

that the private parties concerned should demands for fuller explanation are at

tracts, mixed courts of arbitratio in one of the few fields in which recon struction might be attempted. sions affecting maritime

The fourth and final section deals will criminal law. In this connection the power should grant the nationals other party immunity for all criminal nitted in the course of fae wa the exception of acts infringing the laws

Another supplement contains the com-ments of the finance commission of the German delegation. These cover much the same ground as the corresponding section of the main comments, but at

ALLIES GIVE UP SECRECY POLICY

of the Allies. The Germans say:

"Relying upon the legal basis agreed pon for the negotiation of peace the German people laid down their arms. In this confidence the German people felt all the more safe as it saw the agreement comprised merely the fundamental idea which previously over and over again had been expressed by the hostile statesmen. "Our enemies repeatedly professed

that they had not made war against the German people, but against the imperialistic and irresponsible Government. Our enemies repeated again and again that this war was unparalleled and should be followed by s new order of peace, a peace of right and not of might, that a new spirit should emmnate from this peace and should be embodied in a League of Nations, of which Germany also was to be a member. "Germany's position among the na

tions should not be destroyed and the right of self-determination should be recognized for all nations. All these principles are comprised in President Wilson's points and in his subsequent declarations. The conditions put be tions to all such assurances from the

Unquestionably the Allies in pub-lishing the contentions of the Ger-mans have taken the risk of accentuating criticism of their own work as prayiously arranged 100,000 men for too severe, but on the other hand it Germany. penned a strong document in reply, to be negotiated immediately Many rumors are current that it will Nations is fixed for "the near future."

Her admission will enable Germany's been revealed, but all these appear to be merely speculation.

being up for discussion her economic propositions. Germany will have for months to submit to the Allies' propositions.

Ready for World's Judgment.

The fact is that Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson realized to reply within two months. that the time had come for their work to be judged by the world, and they are prepared to accept the consequences if the Germans refuse to sign and worldwide disappointment over Germany. Another deals with the lithe continuance of the war should fol-

It was made apparent last night that if the present time schedule is subordinated.

According to the Temps of Brockdorff-Rantzau, the chile But schedules have gone awry in the past, so that it cannot be put down German counter proposals and a as a certainty. The German moves still are shroud-

ed in much mystery. Some time ed in much mystery. Some time
to-morrow Secretary Dutasta of the
Peace Conference will so to Verpreliminaries of May 7. The cere Peace Conference will go to Ver-Allies; he will have the reprinted Tuesday. treaty itself and will deliver it formally to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the chief of the German delegation. the principle of force. As a guarantee For two days the latter's special by telegraph to Welmar to for the fulfilment of conditions which train has been waiting there. Fifteen sider the German answer minutes after he receives the documents he will be speeding to Weimar Then will begin the period of waiting, highest point. The time restriction begins to run the very minute that the document are handed to Count you Brockdorff Rantzau.

While Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is on his way to Weimar President Wilson will be on the way to Belgium. Significance is seen in the fact that while the Germans are night, in which many German and this deliberating one of the authors of the and communists participated where, it is known, he intends to seventeen wounded in the fill make several important speeches to According to the reports rewhich the Germans are expected to give attention

Await Final Decision.

Thus the President's visit to Belgium begins to loom up as one of the of the union, had been are most interesting features of the final rious crowd marched on the act of the great drama. The President stoned the windows, broke dewill return here on Friday morning to await with his associates the final dehad a chance to observe the public Uncertainty as to what the Germans Germany, therefore, expects that the will do in face of the refusal of the sions; for the Oder, a purely German territory which has been occupied by Allies to change any principles of the river, she states that no commission is the terms of the armistice shall be evac-peace treaty is coupled with uncertainty necessary; for the Vistula, she is will- uated not later than six months after as to how the peoples of the allied counnecessary; for the Vistula, she is willnecessary; for the Vistula countries will accept the resumption of war

there also has several exmembers.

Berlin Frinters on Strike.

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PARIS, June 15.—The private of
the also has several exmembers.

Berlin Frinters on Strike.

PARIS, June 15.—The private of
will emphasize the political struggle and
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all Europe is ingreat fear.

Notes as to how the peoples of the allied countries will accept the resumption of war

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PARIS, June 15.—The private of the sumption of the sample of the sample

the crisis, calling it the greatest since hostilities ceased. The Gaulois says that the nearer the final decision approaches the clearer stands out the purpose of the German manguvres of the selves from the consequences of their acts, which was to unchain in all the allied countries revolutionary and inter-nationalist movements so powerful that Germany, even if she were constrained to sign the treaty would still have the certainty that the Governments imposing terms upon her would find it impossible execute them. It adds:

"To gain to their side the Socialists of the world after having failed to bring over President Wilson has been their chief object. Minister Leygues has shown us the German hand in the de-plorable Black Sea incident. It has been shown in events in Hungary, in rece day in the proletarian agitation in

The Gaulois says that the results ob-tained already have given the Germans to transform the coalition of the masses against the existing Governents, with the idea that Germany will stronger than ever. The newspaper calls

GERMANY IS ALLOWED AN ARMY OF 200,000

Treaty Fixes Admission to League for "Near Future." By the Associated Pres

Paris, June 15 .- Germany is to b allowed an army of 200,000 men for three years. This is one of the changes in the peace terms which has been sedul-

through reparations and methods A plebiscite for Upper Silesia will be A clause deals with the protection by the League of Nations of German mit allied Civil Commission, which we minister the left bank of the Hun cupiel by the allied troops, to walc

existing Military Commission will be ing with each question raised Four have rectified.

letter and appendices will be published BASEL June 15.—The Min the German states have be-

TWO KILLED, 17 HURT IN ZURICH OUTBREAK

Radicals Storm Prefecture and Burn Records.

day from Switzerland report a live anarchist outbreak in Zurich the local Workmen's Union to Zu holding a meeting in mental Luxemburg, the German rad who was killed following for Berlin early this year, looted the Hall of Justice and the archives in the principal of the building. One of the gu-on the crowd.

There are large foreign anarchists, Bolsheviki and aries in Zurich, and membe podies are believed respons.